

## AMENDMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0027] at page 7, line 4 - page 8, line 2 of applicant's specification with the following amended paragraph:

**[0027]** The drain of transistor N1 is coupled to the input of current mirror 24, which operates to provide as much input current  $I_{IN}$  as needed to maintain node 20 at reference voltage  $V_T$ . If master signal  $V_{MASTER}$  forces the voltage at node 20 to be less than reference voltage  $V_T$ , op amp 22 and transistor N1 causes current mirror circuit 24 to supply as much input current  $I_{IN}$  as necessary to raise the voltage at node 20 to reference voltage  $V_T$ . If master signal  $V_{MASTER}$  forces the voltage at node 20 to be greater than reference voltage  $V_T$ , no current is provided by current mirror 24 since transistor N1 cannot sink current which is necessary to pull node 20 down to reference voltage  $V_T$ . Current mirror 24 may comprise any current mirror, including, but not limited to, the basic current mirror shown in FIG. 3, a cascode current mirror, a Wilson current mirror or a modified Wilson current mirror. In one embodiment, current mirror 24 comprises a current mirror configured to mirror a range of input current, e.g., the current mirrors described in co-pending ~~U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_~~ U.S. Patent No. 6,897,717 to Eddleman et al., ~~filed January 20, 2004~~ issued on May 24, 2005, entitled "METHODS AND CIRCUITS FOR MORE ACCURATELY MIRRORING CURRENT OVER A WIDE RANGE OF INPUT CURRENT," which herein is incorporated in its entirety. In the following discussion, it is assumed that current mirror 24 generates output current  $I_{OUT}$  that approximately is equal to input current  $I_{IN}$ , taking into

account the finite voltage drop across transistor N1. However, the ratio of input current to output current ( $I_{IN}/I_{OUT}$ ) can be different without departing from the scope of the present invention.